

OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is preft
With many a merciless o'er-mast'ring wave. *Cragshaw.*
O'er-mast'ring with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery
left about them, or else to comply with all rapines and vio-
lences. *Milton on Education.*
To O'VERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [over and match.] To be too power-
ful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.
I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakefp.*
Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our o'er-match'd forces forth for aid. *Shakefp.*
Alift, left I who erst
Thought none my equal, now be over-match'd. *Par. Reg.*
How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater,
and does not only over-match, but supplant it. *Dec. of Pity.*
He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English o'er-match'd, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*
It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should over-match the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*
O'VERMA'TCH. *n. f.* [over and match.] One of superior powers;
one not to be overcome.
Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth
all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*
Eve was his over-match, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*
In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in
Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Irish
prick. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 89.*
O'VER-MEASURE. *n. f.* [over and measure.] Something given
over the due measure.
To O'VER-MIX. *v. a.* [over and mix.] To mix with too
much.
Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shall know,
Or little pleasure over-mix with woe. *Creech.*
O'VER-MOST. *adj.* [over and most.] Highest; over the rest in
authority. *Ans.*
O'VERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Too much; more than
enough.
It was the custom of those former ages, in their over-much
gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*
An over-much use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst
and over-much drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*
O'VERMUCH. *adv.* In too great a degree.
The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much
abridge the church of her power in these things. Where-
upon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*
Perhaps
I also erred, in over-much admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Deject not then so over-much thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides, *Milton.*
O'VERMUCH. *n. f.* More than enough.
By attributing over-much to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good
men may ascribe over-much to themselves. *Grew.*
O'VERMUCHNESS. *n. f.* [from over-much.] Exuberance; su-
perabundance.
There are words that do as much raise a stile, as others
can depress it; superlatives and over-muchness amplifies. It
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnson.*
O'VER-NIGHT. *n. f.* [over and night.] This seems to be used
by *Shakespeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as
I have before placed it, as a noun with a preposition.] Night
before bed-time.
If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been o'er-taken. *Shakespeare.*
Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every
morning with reading men over-night. *Addison.*
To O'VERNA'ME. *v. a.* [over and name.] To name in a series.
Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe
them. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
To O'VEROFFICE. *v. a.* [over and office.] To lord by virtue
of an office.
This might be the fate of a politician which this over-
office. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
O'VEROFFICIOUS. *adj.* [over and officious.] Too busy; too
importunate.
This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's
heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of
it. *Collier on Human Reason.*
To O'VERPA'SS. *v. a.* [over and pass.]
1. To cross.
I flood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs o'er-pass,

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When on a sudden Torrifmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,
When these they o'er-pass, and those they thum? *Dryden.*
2. To over-look; to pass with disregard.
The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be
over-pass'd without any answer, as it is without any cause
brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
Remember that Pelican conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly over-pass'd. *Milton.*
3. To omit in a reckoning.
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind
would increase, over-passing as miraculous, though indeed na-
tural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in
two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand
able men.
4. To omit; to not receive.
If the grace of him which faveth over-pass some, so that
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*
O'VERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from over-pass.] Gone; past.
What canst thou swear by now?
—By time to come,—
That thou hast wronged in the time o'er-pass'd. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VERPA'SS. *v. a.* [over and pass.] To reward beyond the price.
Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will over-pay, and pay again, *Shakespeare.*
When I have found it.
You have yourself, your kindness over-paid,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heav'nly smile o'er-pay his pains. *Prior.*
To O'VERPERCH. *n. f.* [over and perch.] To fly over.
With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VERPERCH. *v. a.* [over and perch.] To over-look; to
hover above. It is now out of use.
The ocean over-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Your Argosies with portly fail,
Do over-peer the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to o'er-peer. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whole top branch o'er-peer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakespeare.*
They are invincible by reason of the over-peering moun-
tains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other
to land-ward. *Sandys's Journey.*
O'VERPLUS. *n. f.* [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains
more than sufficient.
Some other sinners there are, from which that overplus of
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker's Pref.*
A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus
remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman
gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune. *Addison.*
To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [over and ply.] To employ too laboriously.
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, 't' have lost them over-plied.
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*
To O'VERPOSE. *v. a.* [over and pose.] To outweigh.
Whether crumples who have lost their thighs will float;
their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in
others over-posed by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. iv.*
The scale
O'er-posed by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*
O'VERPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.
Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still ris-
ing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After
which his judgment was an over-pose to his imagination.
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descend'd
in his fourth by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
Some over-pose of sway, by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*
To O'VERPOWER. *v. a.* [over and power.] To be predo-
minant over; to oppress by superiority.
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be over-power'd. *Alf. Par. L. 1.*
As much light over-powers the eye, so they who have weak
eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to
complain of too much light. *Boyl.*
Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who
goeth

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governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all
things; and therefore can neither be surpris'd nor over-powered.
South's Sermons.
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself out-
witted by Caesar; he broke with him, over-powered him in
the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*
Inspiration is, when such an over-powering impression of
any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and
divinity of it. *Watts's Logic.*
The historian makes these mountains the standards of the
rise of the water; which they could never have been, had
they not been standing, when it did so rise and over-power
the earth. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*
To O'VERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [over and press.] To bear upon with
irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush.
Having an excellent horse under him, when he was over-
pressed by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*
Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And over-press'd whole legions weak with sin. *Refcomm.*
When a prince enters on a war, he ought naturally to
consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a
long peace and free trade, not over-pressed with many bur-
thenous taxes. *Swift.*
To O'VERPRIZE. *v. a.* [over and prize.] To value at too
high price.
Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them
through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*
O'VERRANK. *n. f.* [over and rank.] Too rank.
It produces over-rank binds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
O'VERRATE. *v. a.* [over and rate.] To rate at too much.
While vain shows and scies you over-rate,
'Tis to be fear'd,
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not
to over-rate the conveniences of our station, and in estimat-
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too
high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants,
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.
Regert.
To O'VERRÉACH. *v. a.* [over and reach.]
1. To rise above.
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, over-reach
and surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was
overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods
over-reach'd the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious
man is said to have a long reach.
What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by
fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws where-
unto he should be subject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants
matter to prevent too gross over-reaching. *Shakespeare.*
Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*
A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,
To save his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who soils him still. *Milton.*
There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill be-
twixt sharpers to over-reach one another. *L'Estrange.*
Forbidden oppression, defrauding and over-reaching one
another, perfiduousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*
Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which
many vicious men are over-reach'd, and engaged contrary to
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of
action. *Addison's Spectator, No. 255.*
John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cun-
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with
him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth
he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never over-
reach me. *History of J. Bull.*
To O'VERRÉACH. *v. n.* A horse is said to over-reach, when
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his
toes against his fore shoes. *Farr. Dict.*
O'VERRACHER. *n. f.* [from over-reach.] A cheat; a de-
ceiver.
To O'VERRÉAD. *v. a.* [over and read.] To peruse.
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall
anon over-read it at your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
To O'VERRED. *v. a.* [over and red.] To smear with red.
Pick thy face and over-red thy fear,
Thou lily liver'd boy. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
To O'VERRÖAST. *v. a.* [over and roast.] To roast too much.
"I was burnt and roast away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakespeare.*

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To O'VERRULE. *v. a.* [over and rule.]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in
authority.
Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strive against
it. *Sidney.*
That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall
probably think and desire to be true or good, must in con-
gruity of reason over-rule all other inferior arguments what-
soever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be
by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take
away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*
What if they be such as will be over-ruled with some one,
whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*
So much his passion and animosity over-ruled his conscience.
Clarendon, b. viii.
A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater
influence upon his own content, than all the constellations
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*
He is acted by a passion which absolutely over-rules him;
and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down
an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal
encounters; unless where they are obliged by an over-ruling
impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*
A man may, by the influence of an over-ruling planet, be
inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that
bad influence. *Swift.*
2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-
rule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*
3. To supercede: as in law to over-rule a plea is to reject it as
incompetent.
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-
nith acre, and four Cornith acres a knights fee. But this rule
is over-ruled to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the
finiteness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*
To O'VERRUN. *v. a.* [over and run.]
1. To harraß by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-
stile manner.
Those barbarous nations that over-ran the world, possessed
those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*
Till the tears the shed,
Like envious floods o'er-ran her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakespeare.*
They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to over-run
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with restless force o'er-ran the field. *Dryden.*
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-
pire after having over-run most of the rest. *Addison.*
A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neigh-
bour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade
and liberty. *Swift's Miscell.*
2. To out-run.
Pyrocles being come to sixteen, over-run his age in growth,
strength, and all things following it, that not Mulidorus could
perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver
that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more
graciously, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney, b. ii.*
We may out-run
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by over-running. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Cush.
2 Sam. xviii. 23.
Galileus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water
is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water ga-
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the
motion began; which he supposeth, holding confidently the
motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flow-
ing of the ocean; because the earth over-runne the water.
Bacon's Nat. History.
3. To overspread; to cover all over.
With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of
the place. *Nab. i. 8.*
This disposition of the elements and the parts of the
earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which
happened in such a way, that at the same time a general
flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.
To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is
none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion,
that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are
over-run with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*
Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious
animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addison.*
Such provision made, that a country should not want springs
as